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REPORT NO.
59A-D-1629 D

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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

SUBJECT

Forced Labor Camps for Political Prisoners in VORKUTA

AREA REPORTED ON
VORKUTA, USSR

FROM (Agency)

7050TH AISW (USAF)

DATE OF REPORT
20 - 23 Jul 54DATE OF INFORMATION
Sep 51 - Dec 53EVALUATION
C-6PREPARED BY (Officer)
EDWARD E LUNDAK, Lt Col, USAFSOURCE
190187

REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable)

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112-Part II.)

I PREAMBLE:

SOURCE, a refugee from the Soviet Zone of Germany, served during WW II with German artillery regiment at the E-front, was captured in Aug 44 by the Soviets near KISHINEV (4703N-2850E), and kept in PW camps in YELABUGA (5545N-5205E), MLENODOLSK (5550N-4829E), ZAPOROZHYE (4750N-3508E), and MAKEYEVKA (4802N-3759E). Repatriated in Sep 49 to EBERSWALDE (5250N-1350E), Soviet Zone of Germany, SOURCE operated a photographic-materials shop and secretly participated in operations of an resistance movement. Organization was uncovered by the Soviets. SOURCE was arrested on 26 Oct 50, tried and sentenced on 26 Apr 51 by a Soviet court-martial to 50 years internment in a reformatory labor camp; deported on 18 Aug 51 to VORKUTA (6730N-6403E). SOURCE remained there until Dec 53 and worked as transportation laborer on construction of a new coal mine. Repatriated on 8 Dec 53 to EBERSWALDE, arrived here on 21 Jan 54, and fled to W-BERLIN (5231N-1324E) on 22 Feb 54.

FORCED LABOR CAMP FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS IN VORKUTA.

Ref made to Incl 1, this report, Memory Sketch of the Area of VORKUTA (6730N-6403E). Total strength of camp # 40, Pt 11, in Dec 53, was 2,700 male prisoners from 36 nations. The overwhelming majority was formed by citizens of the USSR, whereas Ukrainians and White-Russians were predominant. The rest of the Russian contingent was composed of members of all ethnic groups forming people of the USSR. Camp-intelligentsia mainly formed by Jewish prisoners, among them scientists, physicians, engineers, and all kinds of government employees. Among the prisoners of other nations were 400 Lithuanians, 250 Latvians, 150 Estonians, 3 Finns, 1 Dutchman, 2 Englishmen, 20 Hungarians (a part of them students, being ex-members of a resistance group), 5 Yugoslavs, 3 Bulgarians, 25 Romanians, 10 Arabs, 10 Koreans, 5 Chinese, 80 Poles (mainly from the new Western territory), 1 Italian, 1 American, and numerous Germans; (figures including those individuals listed under "Personalities", below). SOURCE'S camp # 40, Pt 11, was reformatory labor camp. Other reformatory camps were camp # 29, Pt 14, camp # 9, Pt 28, camp # 10, Pt 29, camp # 8, unlocated, camp # 6, Pt 15, camp # 3, Pt 7, camp # 4, Pt 16. There were also reformatory penal labor camps, where prisoners worked under aggravated conditions in cement factories, quarries, etc. One of these was camp # 11, unlocated. Camp, number unknown, Pt 13, was for female prisoners and was a reformatory labor camp. Postal address for prisoners domiciled on the territory of the USSR was: VORKUTA 223/35 B (R stands for Regime, which means: political). Postal address for

1 INCL:

1. Memory Sketch of the Area of VORKUTA, p. 22.

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foreign prisoners was: MOSKVA, Post-office box # 5110/36.

Foreign prisoners, with the exception of those two mentioned under 'Personalities', below, were not permitted to write home or to receive mail before 7 Dec 53. On this day foreign prisoners were issued postal-cards with attached reply cards. (SOURCE mailed his card on 7 Dec 53 and was repatriated the following day. The card arrived after 4 weeks, short before he arrived at home, too). There was one limitation: individuals, arrested in Germany, but sentenced in the USSR, were not allowed to write. As SOURCE heard on his way to Germany from prisoners of other camps, MVD authorities of respective camps did not see clear whether the so-called 'PERNURTEILE' (sentences passed in MOSKVA and published in Germany) should be considered as 'sentenced in the USSR' or not. Some of the MVD commanding officers permitted individuals to write, some did not.

Upon arrival and departure, all forced laborers were processed through registration and distribution camp, Pt 3. From here narrow gauge RR line, Pt 4, lead W to unknown destination. SOURCE passed over 60 m long, 3 m wide quadrangular through truss RR bridge, Pt 1, crossing Vorkuta River, Pt 26. A narrow crushed rock road, Pt 5, lead via settlement and mine-camp RUDNIK, Pt 7, to N, joining similar road, Pt 6, leading from SW to mine-camp # 40, Pt 11, SOURCE'S place of work and internment. Coal mine # 40, Pt 11, represented the most modern mine in the area of VORKUTA, Pt 2. Sunk in 52/53, mine had a predicted output of 1,000,000 tons per year, which was reached in Nov 53, though mine had not started operation before May 53. Mine operated in 3 shifts and employed 1,200 miners underground. Main shaft had a depth of 460 m, main galleries were lined with concrete and illuminated by neon lights. Modern equipment such as electric mine locomotives came from Germany, Hungaria, and the CSR. Coal layers were 3 m thick. Huge coal storage towers had a cap of 3,000 tons and loaded a coal train of 1,200 tons within 20 minutes. Foundations of mine installations were 8 m deep and were set on ground-ice, according to inscriptions on bldgs. Trains transporting coal S for a great part consisted of 50 ton cap hepper cars, made by a KALININGRAD (5443N-2030E) car plant and by a Hungarian plant. Locomotives mainly were of German 'OSTLOK 52' type. An old coal mine, Pt 12, was located 800 m NE of mine, Pt 11, bore number 40 b, and had an output of 70 to 100 tons during one 8-hour shift. Main shaft was 190 m deep, shaft frames and mine installations were of wood. Coal trains from mines, Pt 11 and Pt 12, traveled S via SRR spurs, Pt 9, and SRR line, Pt 25. High tension line, Pt 10, led from SW to mine, Pt 11. Line had 4 cables, supported by wood high tension towers. Line probably came from VORKUTA thermal power plant, unlocated, located approx 150 m from RR yard, Pt 27, serving entire coal mine area. Blasting charges for mining were stored in explosives dump, Pt 8, located 3 km N of VORKUTA, Pt 2. A brickyard, Pt 13, was located 5 km N of mine, Pt 11, and was operated by female prisoners of adjacent labor camp, number unknown. A new, 8 m wide road, Pt 19, was constr in summer 53. The 3 m high embankment was filled up with rubbish from coal mine, Pt 20. Preparatory works for projected, 30 m long road bridge, Pt 18, started in 53. Settlement PRITCHAKHTEN, Pt 21, was located 3 km E of mine-camp, Pt 11. Settlement had a RR yard, Pt 24, a cold storage, Pt 23, and a 15 m high red brick water tower, Pt 22.

PERSONALITIES:

SOURCE remembered the following political prisoners in reformatory labor camp # 40, Pt 11, in the Area of VORKUTA (6730N-6403E).

Erich BECKER, German, 46, former reviewer for college-affairs at ministry of public worship and education, Land Mecklenburg. Arrested on island HIDDEN-SEE (5433N-1305E) in 49. Sentenced to 25 years for espionage and an additional 10 years for an escape attempt. Still in VORKUTA.

Helmut DATZKOW, German, 36, employed with a British outfit at HERFORD (5208N-0841E), BZG, as resident-engineer or in a similar position, decoyed to East-BERLIN (5231N-1324E) or POTSDAM (5224N-1303E) by a falsified telegram, signed by his mother, and arrested. Sentenced to 25 years for espionage. Still in VORKUTA.

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Hans WROBLEWSKI, German, 24, former member of the VOPO; later on collected info by order of an American agency in the SZG. Arrested in Jan 51 in WITTENBERGE (5300N-1145E), SZG, and sentenced to 25 years for espionage. Still in VORKUTA.

Gerhard HUEBNER, German, 42, arrested on 30 Apr 51 when taking a picture of a radar installation on the airfield ORANIENBURG (5245N-1314E), SZG. HUEBNER collected info for a foreign intelligence agency; had order to deliver pictures of radar sets and to observe whether runways on above airfield had been extended. Sentenced to 25 years for espionage. Still in VORKUTA.

Wolfgang WOHLRABE, German, 23, West-BERLIN student, sentenced in Mar 51 to 25 years for espionage. WOHLRABE had order by the same agency as HUEBNER, above, to obtain the same info. Date of arrest unknown. Still in VORKUTA.

Name unknown, German, 36, former army-major, 175 cm high, stout, dark complexion, Polish-type name ending with an "I". According to his own statement worked for an American agency in ULM (4825N-1000E), interrogating German ex-PWs. Arrested on a trip to BERLIN in the interzonal train. Still in VORKUTA.

Rudi BENZ, German, 26, medical student at the LEIPZIG (5118N-1220E) University. Sentenced in 52 to 25 years for espionage. Still in VORKUTA.

Hermann SCHMECK, German, 33, one-eyed, from BERLIN. Sentenced in 52 to 25 years for espionage within the SED. Still in VORKUTA.

Rolf GEHRKE, German, 35, waiter from LUDWIGSLUST (5319N-1130E), sentenced to 25 years for anti-Soviet propaganda and because of his co-operation with a British agency. Still in VORKUTA.

Sascha WINKLER, German, 40, from BAUTZEN (5111N-1426E), sentenced to 25 years for espionage and "Gruppenbildung" (Forming of groups). Still in VORKUTA.

Walter HESSE, German, 38, from RERIK (5406N-1137E), sentenced to 25 years for espionage by order of a British agency. Still in VORKUTA.

Hasso HAASE, German, 30, from Thuringia. Sentenced for membership of a resistance group. Still in VORKUTA.

Heinz KRUEGER, German, 33, from Saxony. Sentenced to 25 years for membership of a resistance group. Still in VORKUTA.

? , KOENCKE, German, 58, from Mecklenburg, former owner of a grain-mill, sentenced to 25 years for espionage. Still in VORKUTA.

Ilse KOENCKE, German, wife of KOENCKE, above. Sentenced to 25 years for espionage. Internee of camp, Pt 13. Repatriated on 21 Jan 54 to KOELN (5056N-0657E).

Wolfgang MAEUSEZAHN, German, 36, student at a BERLIN technical high school. Sentenced to death-penalty, sentence changed to 25 years. Still in VORKUTA.

Walter KOSER, German, 38, innkeeper from EBERSWALDE (5250N-1350E). Sentenced to 25 years for espionage. Still in VORKUTA.

Helmut SUCKER, German, 34, from NIKOLASEE, outskirts of BERLIN, former expert for wireless-telegraphy with '6th office', WAFEN-SS. Sentenced to 25 years for this reason. Still in VORKUTA.

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Guenther MUELLER,	German, 24, editor from ADLERSHOF (5227N-1332E) near BERLIN, SZG. Sentenced to 25 years for anti-Soviet propaganda, repatriated in Dec 53 to HAMBURG (5334N-1000E).			
Werner SCHMOLL,	German, 28, ref to Pt 4, Incl 2, Report B.			
Rolf FISCHER,	German, 37, from HALLE (5130N-1200E), co-partner of firm "KOFFER FISCHER" (Trunk-Fischer) in HALLE. Sentenced to 25 years.			
Kurt KOEHN,	German, 36, from LEDGE (5255N-1158E), SZG, sentenced to 25 years for anti-Soviet propaganda, repatriated on 21 Jan 54 to HAMBURG.			
Dr. Otto MAAR,	German, 43, sentenced to 25 years for anti-Soviet propaganda, pardoned later on, and repatriated on 21 Jan 54 to BAD SALZUNGEN (5049N-1014E), SZG, however, went illegally to West-BERLIN. Before WW II, Dr. MAAR worked as physicist in a SIEMENS test laboratory, during WW II he worked in the German torpedo test-station at GOTTENHAFEN, now GDYNIA (5430N-1833E), Poland, on development of a torpedo, which was to detect and follow a ship by means of a device which picked up the noise of the propeller. After war, Dr. MAAR joined the East-German LDP (liberal democrats) and was elected deputy to the diet, Land Thuringia. Arrested in 48, sentenced, and deported to the USSR, where he worked from 49 to 52 in a laboratory for electronics (or similar) in settlement KUTSHINO (probably KUCHINO 5545N-3800E) near MOSKVA (5545N-3737E) with a team of German scientists. In 53, the whole team was arrested and deported to VORKUTA. Dr. MAAR, however, was repatriated at the same time as SOURCE, the others are still in VORKUTA. Some of the scientists were not even sentenced when they came to VORKUTA, however, they are sentenced now. SOURCE remembered the names of the following scientists who were interned in camp # 40:			
Dr. Kurt MAU,	German, 52, former director of the "KALI-CHEMIE" (potash-chemistry, a company) at BERLIN. Sentence: 25 years.			
Walter WILLFAHRT,	German, 56, expert for wireless-telegraphy; installed entire signal network for East-BERLIN VOPO agencies and communal agencies. Sentence: 25 years.			
Kurt ROHRBECK,	German, 42, high-frequency expert from HAMBURG where he had an own manufacture of electric equipment. Arrested on a trip to the SZG.			
Uwe KITTLER,	German, 21, collegian from SCHWERIN (5338N-1123E), SZG, sentenced to 25 years for anti-Soviet propaganda in 1950, together with 11 other schoolfellows. While KITTLER was in camp # 40, Pt 11, the others were in camp # 8, location unknown.			
? BEYERSDORF,	German, 44, from EBERSWALDE, owner of an auto repair shop. Sentenced to 25 years for anti-Soviet propaganda, repatriated in Dec 53 to EBERSWALDE.			
? BOESENROTH,	German, 42, from EBERSWALDE, police-employee, sentenced to 25 years for espionage, repatriated in Dec 53 to EBERSWALDE.			
Gerhard SCHIRMER,	German, 37, former Air Force Lt Col, well-known in Germany during WW II as commander of the paratroopers who conquered Greek isthmus of Korinthos from the air. SCHIRMER was taken prisoner by the Soviets while hospitalized, has still status of a PW. Transferred in Aug 53 to a reformatory penal labor camp for having authoritatively participated in the Jul 53 revolt (see below). Still in VORKUTA.			
Enna BRANDT,	German, 35, member of the SS guard team of a Nazi concentration camp near HAMBURG; worked for a British unit in HAMBURG, was fired and sentenced to 8 months prison for an unknown offence.			

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Heinz GEROLL,	After having undergone his term, BRANDT went to the SZG and joined the VOPO under the false name GEILENBRINK, was promoted commissar at SCHWERIN, arrested by the Soviets and deported to VORKUTA, where he still works for the Soviets as informer. Russian prisoners accused him of having betrayed the 16 members of a resistance group within camp, who then were transported to the 'ZENTRAL-ISOLATOR' (SOURCE'S spelling, a jail) in the city of VORKUTA. German internees of camp # 40, too, knew that he worked as an informer for the Russian political officer. He had such privileges as better food rations, and did not work. BRANDT was said to have initiated arrest of SCHIRMER, above.			
Willi HERUT,	German, 36, no further info. Arrested in connection with the revolt, below, and transported to a reformatory penal labor camp. According to rumor betrayed by BRANDT, above.			
Walter BARTELS,	German, 28, no further info. Other details same as GEROLL, above.			
Guenther FRIEDE,	German, 30, from GUESTROW (5348N-1210E), SZG, where he worked as a monthly paid agent for the British intelligence. Other details same as GEROLL, above.			
Dr. GOLDBERG,	German, West-BERLIN journalist who was kidnapped in West-BERLIN and whose case kept busy Allied town commanders. FRIEDE is an inmate of camp # 8, according to Dr. MAAR, above, who talked to him. FRIEDE has to write on mail home as sender's address: BAUTZEN. He was permitted to write earlier home than other prisoners because of the continuous attacks of the Western newspapers, who accused Soviets of FRIEDE's disappearing.			
Name unknown,	Russian (Jew), 42, electric engineer of 'MOLOTOV'-works, GORKIY (5617N-4355E). Sentenced to 25 years, still in VORKUTA.			
Name unknown,	Russian (Jew), 46, professor of un-organic chemistry and former minister for fuel, from MOSKVA. Sentenced in 51 to 25 years. Still in VORKUTA.			
Henri MOULIN,	Russian (Kazakh), professor of mathematics from Kazakh S.S.R., who served a 15 year term, which should be undergone in spring 54; in Nov or Dec 53 it was made known to him that he had been sentenced by a MOSKVA court to another 10 years; this was without the slightest reason. The professor made use of his right of appeal, however, court of appeal hereon changed the sentence to 'perpetual'. When the sentence was published, the professor just said: 'Don't bother me anymore!' and meant to say that he wanted to get away from any further interrogations by MVD. The procedure mentioned above was called 'KINDER-SROK' by Russian prisoners, which means: the old sentence is bringing forth young ones.			
? BAUMANN,	Frenchman, from PARIS (4851N-0220E), member of French occupation forces in Germany, arrested in BERLIN. Still in VORKUTA.			
? SHEPMAN,	Dutchman, no further details. Still in VORKUTA.			
? EISENHOWER,	Englishman, no further details. Still in VORKUTA.			
Waldemar PERLY,	Englishman, arrested on the street in VIENNA (4812N-1622E). No further details. Still in VORKUTA.			
	American, 42, according to his own statement born in Estonia; the family emigrated to the USA when he was a little child; PERLY later on lived for 15 years in China and was arrested in SHANGHAI (3150N-12129E) as member of an American navy liaison detachment. PERLY spoke English, Estonian, and German. Inmates of camp # 40 did not believe all what he said, and did not regard him an American. Still in VORKUTA.			

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Alfred KATO, Hungarian, 42, author, member of Hungarian secret service during WW II, arrested by Soviets after occupation of Hungary. Sentenced to 25 years, still in VORKUTA.

? VUKOVARI, Hungarian, 39, professor, department chief of Hungarian ministry of public worship and education. Arrested in 1950. Sentenced to 25 years for espionage, still in VORKUTA.

Roland GOTTLIEB, Austrian, 44, regarded a German by Soviets, former secretary to German embassy at SOFIYA (4240N-2318E), arrested in 45 at SOFIYA. Sentenced to 25 years, still in VORKUTA.

Axel NURME, Estonian, 28, a farmer's son, office employee from TARTU (5824N-2644E). Sentenced to 25 years, still in VORKUTA.

Harald KAST, Estonian, 42, Captain, holder of the record for deep-sea sailing. Sentenced to 25 years, still in VORKUTA.

Heiki WEIBLA, Estonian, 22, collegian from TARTU. Sentenced to 25 years for anti-Soviet propaganda and 'Gruppenbildung' (forming of groups) at school. Still in VORKUTA.

Patrick GLASENAPP, Estonian, 28, sentence unknown. Still in VORKUTA.

Pjotr BLECKSCH, Latvian, 44, gardener from RIGA (5659N-2409E). Sentenced to 25 years. Still in VORKUTA.

Viktor VESSELIES, Latvian, 44, business-man from RIGA. Sentenced to 25 years. Still in VORKUTA.

? STIEGLITZ, Latvian, 25, sentenced to 25 years, still in VORKUTA.

? BAUMANNIES, Latvian, 65, former minister of Latvian S.S.R. Sentenced to 25 years, still in VORKUTA.

Dr. BELITZKI, Pole, 38, physician of camp # 40, Pt 11. Sentence unknown.

Sascha ASHMISOV, Russian (Cherkess), 36, Geographer. Sentenced to 25 years for having been member of the German army.

Dr. BLAUSTEIN, Russian (Jew), 50, former physician of the 'Red Navy'. Sentenced to 25 years. Physician of camp # 40, Pt 11. Transferred to a reformatory penal labor camp because he once said to the commanding officer: "It will not take too long and we both will change places!". Still in VORKUTA.

? RODAK, Russian (Cherkess), 36, one-eyed, sentenced to 25 years for religious reasons; RODAK was an 'Adventist of the 7th day'.

? IVANOV, Russian, 38, sentenced to 25 years for the same reason as RODAK, above. Still in VORKUTA.

Dr. RUBINSTEIN, Russian (Jew), 50, physician, specialist of neurosis. Sentenced to 25 years.

? KRAVTSHENKO, Russian, 45, 190 cm high, foreman of a barrack. Sentenced to 25 years.

Name unknown, Russian, 50, former correspondent of a MOSKVA newspaper in NUERNBERG (4927N-1105E) during the "NUERNBERGER PROZESSE". Sentenced to 25 years for cosmopolitanism.

Boris MECHEJEV, Russian (Caucasian), 42, black-haired, Col of the 'Red Army', twofold 'Hero of the Soviet-Union', who organized in 47 or 48 a riot in the VORKUTA area in the course of which prisoners of several camps broke out. Riot could not be crushed by local MVD detachments and additional MVD forces had to be drawn together. SOURCE did not know why MECHEJEV was in VORKUTA, but knew that in addition to his original term he was sentenced to 'perpetual death-penalty' for organizing this riot. The meaning of this sentence was, that MECHEJEV could be executed any time. Before such state holidays as 1st May he was confined in the lock-up of camp and released afterwards. Soviets were afraid of his influence on internees and regarded him head of a resistance group within camp.

The following persons were interned in other camps and SOURCE heard of them through

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reliable inmates of respective camps, who were transferred to camp # 40, Pt 11. Dr. Alfons MEDICI-SCHWARZ, Hungarian, 44. Hungarian consul in the USA before WW II, Hungarian consul in Rumania in 43/44. Arrested by Soviets at the end of war together with other diplomats. Prisoner upon trial from 45 to 52 in the MOSKVA Jail 'Lubjanka', sentenced to 25 years in 52 and deported to VORKUTA, camp # 8.

? SKORZENY, Austrian, brother of Otto SKORZENY, the liberator of MUSSOLINI, sentence and reason unknown. SKORZENY was permitted to write home earlier than other prisoners. Received a package from the VIENNA local administration on Christmas 52, while other prisoners did not receive mail earlier than Dec 53. In camp # 8, unlocated.

Rudolf HARTZ or HARTZ, Yugoslav, 44. Yugoslav consul in France and Egypt before WW II, member of the Yugoslav military-mission in BERLIN after war, arrested in 47 or 48 on a BERLIN street, sentenced to 25 years, and deported to VORKUTA, camp # 6, Pt 15.

Political prisoners of camp # 40, Pt 11, expected an improvement of their conditions or a reformation of the system of forced labor after the death of STALIN. When nothing happened, nervousity of prisoners increased. While prisoners from foreign countries at least had a vague hope to get pardoned and repatriated to their countries, prisoners from the USSR and the Baltic States could not have this hope and compensated this by the belief in a liberation by the Americans. Chances for a liberation were discussed continuously by the Russians, and American paratroopers, jumping or American planes, dropping weapons, were popular subjects of discussions at work and in the barracks. This constant state of expectation caused a psychosis among many of them which went so far that they rushed out of the barracks when they heard an airplane, thinking the Americans were coming. Arrival of a transport of 700 Ukrainian political prisoners from KARAGANDA (4952N-7310E) in Apr 53 made situation worse. These Ukrainians had been told that they would be granted certain privileges in VORKUTA such as freedom of movement and the chance to settle in the area. Nervosity again increased when the first contingent of foreign prisoners was repatriated in Jun 53 *, and Ukrainians issued rallying-word to refuse work. Hereon a wave of strikes hit VORKUTA coal mines, which spread quick as lightning. Internees of camps were well-informed about what was going on in other camps by newcomers, since transfer of single prisoners or groups of prisoners to or from camps as an administrative measure happened daily. Conspirators used other methods, too, to spread strike: upon unloading mine props from RR cars, SOURCE read strike-slogans written on the inside of cars. Electric mine locomotives and cars in mine # 40, Pt 11, bore liberty-slogans. Internees of camp # 29, Pt 14, or # 30, unlocated, made an attempt to storm the main gate, whereat 160 rioters, mainly Russians, were killed by MVD guards. Inmates of camp # 40, Pt 11, struck for 8 days. MVD authorities for the beginning were perplexed and maintained a passive attitude: they ordered removal of cross-bars from windows, discontinued locking of barrack-doors in the evening, and permitted prisoners to remove serial numbers from sleeves and trousers; (SOURCE'S number: 1 K 538). Instructions from MOSKVA, however, arrived soon. Camp authorities of camp # 40 simultaneously arrested 300 prisoners, mainly Ukrainians. This mass-arrest broke the strike, and prisoners went back to work. The inevitable MOSKVA team of inquiry, headed by a major-general, arrived in Aug 53. The major-general, being representative of the ministry for home affairs, interrogated in-

*) This contingent came as far as GVARDEYSK (5439N-2105E), formerly TAPIAU/ East-Prussia, where prisoners were kept in a repatriation camp and were not released to their country before Dec 53. 124 German prisoners of this contingent, however, were deported from here to Siberia.

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dividual prisoners on such subjects as food, working conditions, treatment, and asked for their sentence. Everyone was permitted to write a petition for review of the sentence. 95 % of the petitions were disapproved, the answer read: "Your sentence is being valid". According to statements of prisoners from another camp, the major-general was driven out of his camp with stones. According to pardoned prisoners from UKHTA (6334N-5342E) camps, who were repatriated together with SOURCE, a part of the BERLIN 17 Jun 53 rioters are kept in UKHTA camps.

Edward E Lundak, Capt, USAF

EDWARD E LUNDAK

Lt Col, USAF

Commander

7059TH AISS

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